

## THE WASHINGTON EVIDENCE

Traveled Three Thousand Miles and Then Not Allowed to Talk.

## CAPT. WISE AND THE PUBLIC.

The Judge Decides That Only a Conspiracy in Virginia Can Be Proven.

## MR. WHITE ENTERS A PROTEST.

Judge Neely Will Not Object to the Light Being Turned On, But He Protests Against an Ignominious Illumination. The Defense Concludes To-Day.

The Massey-Pilot suit held yesterday the 12th day of the trial, the undivided attention of an audience which filled every part of the courtroom. The evidence sought to be introduced was of vital importance to the defense and was resisted with the greatest determination by the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. L. H. Leach, of the State of Washington, had been brought to Norfolk by Ginn & Co. to tell what he knew of Womack and the American Book Company. The defense relied on this witness to make good several of their charges. Both sides knew what he was going to say and had prepared for the struggle with all the authority obtainable bearing on the questions which would arise.

There were the usual number of preachers present. The men of "the cloth" have been taking great interest in the case and are divided in opinion and sympathy. Several of them are standing by Mr. Massey and say that nothing has yet been proven that will make good the libelous charges. Others are as equally as outspoken in expressing their opinions in favor of the other side.

The jury virtually had a holiday yesterday. They were kept waiting but were not in court more than an hour. Their absence was due to the argument of counsel in the admissibility of the Leach testimony, and at 2 o'clock they were adjourned till this morning at the usual hour.

When court was called to order Judge Prentiss said he was not ready to pass on the admissibility of the testimony of Col. W. G. James, of Franklin county, Va., who last week said that while he was a member of the Legislature Mr. Massey offered to bribe him to secure his vote. This was denied by Mr. Massey's counsel at the time and will be denied by Mr. Massey when he goes on the stand, nevertheless Messrs. Thom, Walke and Neely desire to have it excluded. The reason Judge Prentiss was not ready to pass upon the admissibility of the evidence was the absence of certain authorities quoted by Capt. Wise in his argument. The books were telegraphed for yesterday by Capt. Wise.

MR. LEACH ON STAND.

Mr. Leach was called to the stand and his testimony, which was being taken Saturday when court adjourned, was resumed.

Capt. Wise asked Mr. Leach to identify the signature of J. W. Womack to a letter which he desired to introduce. The counsel for plaintiff objected and the jury was instructed to retire while the point was being argued.

Capt. Wise said the defense had proven by three State Senators, four Commonwealth attorneys and two members of the House of Delegates that Mr. Massey is man of bad character and that they would not believe him on oath. He said the defense has shown that Mr. Massey knew of the indictment against J. W. Womack when he traveled with him as a companion to Canada, that the inference to be drawn is that Mr. Massey takes what he can get regardless of how he gets it; that the defense has shown a series of suspicious circumstances, his poverty and his sudden affluence, the state and character of his bank accounts, etc. He said that his little farm in Albemarle county would not provide this much money. It was stated by the plaintiff that his net income was not more than \$1,500 a year. All of this shows that there "was something rotten in Denmark." The character of Womack had been shown and Massey's association with him. Evidence tending to prove conspiracy was nearly always circumstantial and he proposed to show the character of the conspiracy and to follow it up by showing the character of Womack and Edwards. Judge Prentiss reminded Capt. Wise that the defense have not proven many of the things he in his argument assumed had been proven. Judge Prentiss said he was willing to admit the evidence if introduced in proper order. That certain things which he cited should be proven first and the conspiracy afterward.

Capt. Wise claimed the right to control the order of the introduction of

his evidence so long as it was in accord with lawful procedure. He said the letter bore upon the question of the malice charged against Mr. Byrd, and that the letter was to prove that Mr. Byrd had evidence to support his belief. That he believed certain things true, and he should now be allowed to show why he believed them true. Capt. Wise said it was impossible to prove an act of bribery unless you were allowed to prove who was the briber. He wanted to turn on the light. Judge Prentiss asked how could any light be thrown on the suit by introducing a paper signed by Womack and an officer of the State of Washington. Capt. Wise said it was on the question of malice. Capt. Wise spoke with much earnestness and frequently with warmth, and at times was eloquent.

AN IGNOMINIOUS ILLUMINATION.

There was quite a spirited colloquy between Judge Neely and Mr. Wise. The counsel for the defense said he had a right to show that certain circumstances proved a corrupt combination between Womack and Massey, and he would show how the indictment against Womack in Washington was dismissed. Judge Neely said that he could not do it. Mr. Wise said that the man who has all along said turn on the light is the man who now objects every time the defense attempts to turn on the light.

Judge Neely said that he did not desire to exclude any proper light. Yes, said Mr. Wise, any light is improper that reflects on your client.

No, sir, said Mr. Neely, we do not object to all the light and all of the reflection that can be shed by legal process and as legitimate and proper, but we protest against an ignominious illumination.

Capt. Wise concluded by saying that he thought it perfectly competent to prove Mr. Womack's character. He then dictated to the stenographer what he proposed to prove by the document he desired to go to the jury, viz: That the letter was delivered to Witness Leach by Womack or his agent; that the letter would be followed by proof that Womack and Edwards employed a detective (identified in letter submitted) who offered to bribe Witness Leach with a check for \$5,000, which check was endorsed by the counsel of the American Book Company, who was also Lieutenant Governor; that Witness Leach would show that he exposed Womack to the State Board of Education of Washington, and that Witness Leach was fully sustained by the Governor of Washington and the other members of the Board of Education; that witnesses would show that Womack and Edwards were indicted; that the defense would offer testimony as to a protested sight draft of \$1,000, which was paid to the American Book Company to pay detectives for the work done. Capt. Wise also prepared to prove by a letter from the American Book Company to the witness that they (the Book Company) denounced it as "amazing to us" how a man with Womack's experience could be so depraved as to make such an attack on Mr. Leach; that the Book Company said it was something they could not understand, and would have nothing to do with Womack and Edwards; that Leach would see that they (Book Company) would be heretofore rid of these two fellows; they (Book Company) had no more idea than the man in the moon that they (Book Company) had such unreliable men as these (Womack and Edwards) in the new State of Washington; that they (Book Company) could understand how he (Leach) got desperate in dealing with men devoid of honor.

Capt. Wise also proposed to prove that the American Book Company wrote to Leach, saying that Womack, it learned, was in Virginia a wreck and he could not get employment from any publishing house, while, as a matter of fact, he was in Virginia representing the American Book Company.

Judge Neely asked that as Capt. Wise had stated the things he proposed to prove which should not go before the jury the reporters be requested not to publish these statements.

Capt. Wise protested that while he could not get them before the jury he had a right and would insist that they should go before the people of Virginia as matters he desired to prove in the case.

Judge Prentiss declined to instruct the newspaper men, but said he would tell the jury not to read the papers. Judge Prentiss ruled that whatever had transpired in Virginia between Womack and Massey was admissible, but that matter occurring in Washington regarding another charge could not be admitted.

Mr. Thom asked His Honor whether if it could be shown that the matter would be ruled out. His Honor would not, in his desire to rule correctly and with all the light possible on these points, feel that his commitment on these points was not binding and could be rescinded.

Judge Prentiss said he would any time change his ruling if he thought he was justified in doing so.

NON-ADMISSIBLE.

Mr. Thom then argued in a forceful manner that none of the evidence was admissible; that Mr. Massey could not be held for what the American Book

## ARRIVED HOME FROM CHINA

Hon. John W. Foster, Counsellor to the Chinese Peace Envoys.

Reaches Washington and Talks Interestingly of the Part He Took in Bringing About Permanent Peace Between the Empires of China and Japan.

By Southern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Hon. John W. Foster has arrived at his home in this city from China, where he served as Counsellor to the Chinese Peace Envoys in the negotiations to end the Chinese-Japanese war. Mr. Foster has been absent from Washington on this mission nearly seven months, having started on the 23d of December last. Until the day he left Shanghai for home, after having accompanied Lord Li to Korea to transfer that island to the Japanese in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Shimonoseki, Mr. Foster was engaged almost night and day in the labors of his office and he comes back somewhat fatigued and ready for a summer's rest.

In conversation with a reporter this afternoon Mr. Foster was asked for his opinion of the prospects of permanent peace with China and Japan as the result of the treaty. He replied: "There is good reason to expect permanent peace between the two empires. The terms demanded by Japan may under the circumstances be regarded as reasonable, especially in view of the retrocession of the Liao Tung peninsula."

"The treaty has been observed and carried out by China with scrupulous good faith. Her conduct in this respect has created a favorable impression in Japan."

"Cable dispatches announcing the conclusion of the arrangements for a loan of \$50,000,000 to China, contain specifications as to China's ability to meet her financial obligations to Japan. Is there any warrant for the intimation that she will fail in that regard?"

"I think not. The prospect of the loan which has been placed through Russian influence will enable China to pay the first two installments of the indemnity. These two installments cover half of the indemnity, and the balance, extending over a period of six years, will be a comparatively easy burden for the Chinese Government if any skill whatever is shown in the management of the imperial revenues. The country has great resources and has never yet failed in its financial engagements. Hence the peace concluded at Shimonoseki is not likely to be broken on account of the short comings of China. If a rupture occurs it is more likely to be brought about by the intermeddling of the European powers."

"What is thought of the attitude of these powers toward the parties to the recent contest?"

"The intervention of Russia on account of the terms of peace was not unexpected, and it is not unnatural in view of her predominating interest in the Orient, especially on the North Pacific coast of Asia. When France followed Russia it created no surprise, but the attitude of Germany was unexpected. British residents in China and Japan are very bitter in criticism of their Government for its abstention in the matter."

"They allege that its failure to join with the other powers in rearranging the terms of peace, has lost their country much prestige and has left Russia a free hand in its influence and control at Peking."

"Of all the countries diplomatically concerned in the contest the United States has come out of it with better grace than any other," said Mr. Foster.

"Why is that?"

"Because, from the first her interest has been recognized by both belligerents as purely disinterested, her only desire being to render such service as would bring about an honorable and lasting peace."

The conduct of the State Department in its very delicate relations with both combatants has been marked by good judgment and by few mistakes, and the good offices of our ministers and Consuls in China and Japan, where they represented the interests of both Governments, have been very useful and are highly appreciated by both nations."

Mr. Foster was asked why he declined to accept the offer to remain in China as the adviser of the Government, the first ever made to any foreigner to enter into the councils of that nation.

He answered "that during the past twenty-five years he had spent the greater portion of his time in foreign lands and that while his residences abroad had been generally pleasant, he had found no country equal to his native land, and he desired to spend the rest of his days in his own country and his own home. He admitted, however, that if the invitation had come five or ten years earlier in his career he would probably not have declined it."

Mr. Foster's statements that the demands of Japan were reasonable in view of the conditions obtaining at the time the negotiations began to make pertinent a summary of what Japan was induced to abate from these demands, which illustrate the value to China of his services, inasmuch as China authority concedes that, but for Mr. Foster's presence at Shimonoseki and Chefoo, there probably would have been no agreement between the parties.

The Liberty Bell to Be at the Atlanta Exposition.

By Southern Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The opposition to the removal of the Liberty Bell to the Atlanta Exposition seems now to have entirely disappeared, and the bell will probably be started on its Southern journey on September 15th. The City Councils committee having the matter in charge, the members of which will accompany the bell to Atlanta, held a meeting to day and appointed sub-committees and arranged other details looking to the removal of the relic to the South. The Pennsylvania railroad will build a special car for its transportation, similar to that which carried the bell to Chicago two years ago.

A Severe Hail Storm.

By Southern Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—The wind, rain and hail storm which passed over this city Saturday afternoon did considerable damage to tobacco and other crops. The track of the storm at East Windsor was twenty miles long by one mile wide. Rye, oats and grass were beaten down and corn and potato tops were bruised and laid over nearly flat. Tobacco was broken and the leaves riddled. Hail stones fell as large as small bullets. At Windsor about sixty acres of tobacco were ruined and many pieces will be plowed up. At Warehouse Point, the path of the storm was three miles wide and all tobacco in that radius was ruined.

Complaints Against the Southern Railway and Steamboat Co.

By Southern Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8.—A call has been issued for representative business interests having cause for complaint against the Southern Railway and Steamship Association to meet in this city on Monday next. The Georgia Fruit Growers' Association is taking the initiative.

President Cunningham says a delegation from Chicago will be present. Chicago is making a fight on the Association for alleged discrimination against Chicago in favor of New York.

Receiving Bids for a Million Dollar Loan.

By Southern Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Bids were received by Mayor Warwick to day for the 3 per cent. loan of \$1,000,000 which was recently authorized by City Councils. There was but four bidders, the amounts of the bids ranged from \$21,000 to \$20,000, aggregating only \$235,000, and it is evident that brokers and capitalists are not anxious to loan the city money at 3 per cent. interest. The bids were accepted and the Mayor will readvertise for bids for the remainder of the loan.

The Valkyrie's Short for New York.

By Southern Associated Press.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Dunsen, in an interview to day, said that the Valkyrie III would start for New York on July 18th. Her present mainmast will be taken out for the voyage and a shorter one substituted. "I am not in the slightest degree discouraged by the trial of the Defender," he said. "If the Valkyrie does not win in the American light winds the Americans will have a respite from building yachts to defend the America's cup."

The New Parliament to Meet August 12th.

By Southern Associated Press.

LONDON, July 8.—A meeting of the Privy Council, attended by Lord Salisbury, Premier, Baron Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor, and the Right Hon. A. A. Kings, First Commissioner of Works, was held at Windsor to-day, when the Queen signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament and fixing August 12th as the date of assembling of the new Parliament.

Edge Tool Workers Want an Increase.

By Southern Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—The workmen in the edge tool department of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company at Southington, struck this morning for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages, restoring them to the same amount as last year when the cut was made. President Stowe, of the company, ordered the shop shut down and the men are now locked out.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

By Southern Associated Press.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 8.—The jury in the case of the State vs. Mrs. Ida Johnson, charged with murdering her husband, ex-Alderman Chas. F. Johnson, brought in a verdict yesterday finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter and fixing her sentence at ten years in the penitentiary.

Choice Michigan hay, Timothy and mixed on track will be sold cheap, D. P. Reid & Bro.

Back Suits.

Special prices this week! also finer suits, worth \$2.50, now \$1.88; also finer grades in white, blue and black in stripes, dots and figured.

R. A. SAUNDERS.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

## MR. BOWLES ORDERED AWAY

The Young Constructor To Go to the New York Yard.

Civil Engineer Menocal and the Constructor Are to Relieve Civil Engineer Asserson and Constructor Fernald, Who Are Now Under Grave Charges.

By Southern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Herbert to-day determined to detach Constructor Fernald and Civil Engineer Asserson from the New York Navy yard after carefully considering their explanation of the serious frauds practiced in their department.

Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, who has been at the Norfolk navy yard since 1886, and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, of Nicaragua Canal fame, have been chosen to succeed Fernald and Asserson, who will be given no further duty, but will remain under reduced pay without quarters on waiting orders. It has been predicted for some time that neither of the accused officers would be able to clear himself of the charges brought by the Knapp Board, which began its investigation last fall and reported numerous violations of the regulations relating to the employment of labor. Secretary Herbert has promised to make public this report and the excuses offered by Fernald and Asserson to-morrow.

Constructor Bowles, who will report at the New York Navy yard within the next two weeks, is a young and vigorous officer, who entered the construction corps only twelve years ago, being the first officer in that corps to pass through the Naval Academy and secure the advantages of a technical education abroad. He has made a remarkable record in the past nine years at the Norfolk Navy-yard, which was situated in a locality destitute of skilled labor when he went there.

In spite of these difficulties and the disadvantages of youth, he has succeeded in building the battleship Texas, the cruiser Raleigh, and raising the yard to rank almost equal to that at San Francisco, which is the best in the country.

The criticisms regarding political influence exerted in labor matters at the New York yard, which have been current for so many years, it is declared, will cease as promptly as he takes charge as they did at Norfolk when he went there.

It is stated positively at the Navy Department to day that no steps have been taken to court-martial either Fernald or Asserson, and probably none will be taken unless the affected officers demand a court of inquiry. The Judge Advocate General, while familiar with the matter, has not been called to consider the case officially.

Prisoners Escape From Jail.

By Southern Associated Press.

ASHVILLE, N. C., July 8.—A special to the Citizen from Robersonville, N. C., says that the prisoners confined in the county jail there made their escape last night by breaking locks, cutting a hole through the ceiling and then tying blankets together and letting them down. Every effort is being made to apprehend them. Among those who escaped is Earl Waldrop, a United States prisoner. Sheriff Grant has telegraphed for bloodhounds to put on the track of the fugitives.

The Georgia Press Association.

By Southern Associated Press.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8.—The members of the Georgia Press Association, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Montreal, left here this morning for New York. Since they left Atlanta they have visited Washington, New York, Albany, Utica, Montreal, Quebec, and other points of interest.

Wholesale Poisoning.

By Southern Associated Press.

LIMBICK, July 8.—A wholesale poisoning case has occurred among the Laurel Hill Nuns, sixty-four of whom partook of poisoned custard. Two have died and others who ate of the poisoned dish are dangerously ill.

Mid Summer Sale of Silks.

Prices to close out. Think of fine India and China silks in plaids and figured, worth 49 and 59c., now only 25c.; Tulle finished China silk, worth 50c. and 60c., now only 39c.; India broad silk, worth 75c., now 49c.

R. A. SAUNDERS.

Lead Coffee (simply delicious) at Mac's. Try it, and you will drink nothing else this warm weather.

You say your eyes trouble you. Why don't you consult Dr. Week, the ophthalmologist. Examination free at F. H. Gale's.

\$37,179,802 Surplus.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has nearly twice as much surplus as any other life insurance company.

A. MYERS, Manager.

All New Shapes in Vests.

Beautiful mail hats, all shapes in chips and Leghorns, a full line of millinery at Mrs. P. Ries, 101 Church street.

"Newest Discovery"—Ext. teeth no pain. N. Y. D. Rooms, 102 Main.

## The Woman's Paper.

The woman's paper will be issued Wednesday. Every one has been waiting with deep interest the bringing out of this most interesting of papers. The VIRGINIAN bespeaks for the ladies a liberal patronage from the people. They deserve credit for their self-sacrificing and unselfish devotion of time and energy for the sake of "sweet clarity." It is to be hoped that every paper will be sold. By request of the ladies Dr. A. Coke Smith's sermon of Sunday morning, June 30th, subject, "Condition of National Stability," will be published in this edition. Any one wishing to advertise in this paper must send copy in to-day, as this is the last opportunity.

## Ocean View Sunday.

The six trailer cars which arrived last week for the Ocean View electric road were put on the track Sunday. They were drawn by Norfolk and Western railroad engines. The service was good and the hundreds of people who went down on them were greatly pleased. The new road is in fine condition and the accommodations and police regulations at the View all that could be desired.

## The Religions of Persia.

Mr. Isaac M. Yonan, a native of Persia, a student of the Louisville Theological Seminary, addressed a large audience at the Second Presbyterian Church last night on the religions of Persia. He is the son of a Presbyterian missionary and a young man of fine appearance and ability. Those who heard him last night were greatly pleased.

## P. H. G. Elks Grand Lodge.

The Norfolk Elks left last evening via the Cape Charles route for Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in that city. The Grand Lodge will be called to order this morning. It is ventured that this meeting will do much to heal the differences in the ranks of the order.

## Death Miss Kate Amies.

Miss Kate Amies, who has been visiting Miss Sarah Green, Corner York and Boush streets, died Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. The funeral will take place to day. The remains will be interred in Elmwood Cemetery.

## Cuban Rebels Deported.

By Southern Associated Press.

MADRID, July 8.—A dispatch from Havana says that Gen. Salgado and Novarro have defeated several bands of rebels under Chief Aramburo, dispersing them with heavy loss.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

Twenty-five car loads best Timothy Hay, J. H. Cofer, 153 Water street. Phone No. 1. my 19 1m.

Hot weather proves depressant to those whose blood is poor. Such people should enrich their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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## OPTICAL

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN SMOKED GLASSES.

JUST the thing for the Seashore Excursions. All Styles, 50 cents to \$5.00.

Dr. Geo. D. Levy, 17 GRANBY ST. NORFOLK, VA.

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## W. H. H. Trice & Co.,

Real Estate and Rental Agents,

29 BANK ST.

For Rent.

Residences—26 York street, 197, 119 York street, 107, 119 York street, 119, 27 Bermuda street, Two new houses, Colonial avenue, Ghent, 57 Duke street, 74 Marine street, 28 Wood street, 81 Falkland, 21 Wake street, 504 Church street, 187 Chapel, 617 Lott street, 604 Park avenue, 129 W. 10th, 121 Gibbs avenue, 25 Ferguson street, Flats—121 Bank, 108 Church street, 312 Church, 233 Church street, 108—85, 108, 115, Main street, Stores—27 Bank street, 69, 71 Water street, Corner Banks and High, Flat above, For rent October 1st, 161 York, 123 York.

DEALERS IN

Railroad, Steamboat and

Mill Supplies.

4 and 6 West Market Square,

Norfolk, Va.

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## BOUND TO GO!

I will offer for the NEXT TEN DAYS gent's and boys' TAN SHOES at prime cost to make room for fall stock.

M. J. MADDEN,

205 COMMERCE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE BANK.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1895

FAIR  
For Virginia: Fair; cooler; westerly winds.  
For North Carolina: Fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

## Local Meteorological Data.

(FOR 24 HOURS ENDING 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU,  
Local Office, Dodson Building,  
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1895.  
Maximum temperature..... 83  
Minimum temperature..... 72  
Normal temperature deducted from 24..... 79  
Departure from normal..... 1  
Accumulated departure since Jan. 1..... 239  
Rainfall for 24 hours..... .14  
Rainfall since 1st of the month..... .82  
J. J. GRAY, Observer.

## HURRAH FOR THE MICROBES.

They Can Stand Pressure and Like Being Squeezed.

In a recent scientific paper there is an interesting account of some experiments with microbes. It seems that they can stand enormous pressure—the colon bacillus, in particular, coming up fresh and smiling and asking for more after being subjected to a pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square inch; though it is not stated where the square inch of him was found, or to what part of his anatomy the pressure was applied.

This experiment, however, gives hope that the microbes may, before long, be turned to account, even as fire and water, which are acknowledged to be bad masters, have been made very good servants, and as electricity, for so many ages the terror of the ignorant, has been brought into subjection.

If the colon bacillus can stand so much pressure and enjoy it, why not put a few layers of him on the sides of our fighting ships, instead of loading them down with defective steel plates? A few hours of bombardment would simply stir the torpid bacilli to a state of activity. At first they would merely saunter contemptuously at the baffled enemy, but after being aroused to activity they might be let loose on him and his discomfiture would be complete.

In the more peaceful arts there is a large field for the microbe, for without entering into details it seems evident that he could be turned to use in mining or tunneling, or in any case where a great power of resistance is required, and there is a field of at least ten acres extent open to the inventor.—Kate Field's Washington.

While it has been shown that microbes can stand great pressure, it has been proven beyond a doubt that they succumb to that great remedy, Quatol, which kills them instantly, thus destroying the foundation of the disease which has its origin in these little insects. Quatol is sold by druggists at 60 cents a bottle.

## WARNING.

The tramp life insurance agents who try to make you believe that any other regular life insurance company pays as large dividends or surplus as the Northwestern Mutual, is guilty of deception by using misleading BATTERIES, which no honest man would employ or exhibit, as they are made up to create a false impression.

## D. Humphreys & Son,

GEN'L AGENTS NORTHWESTERN

PUT YOUR DEEDS

—AND—

Other Valuable Papers in a Safe Place.